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GB 0005109
OCT 1882

1882

Sportiswoode
London. Printed by George Edward Eyre and William

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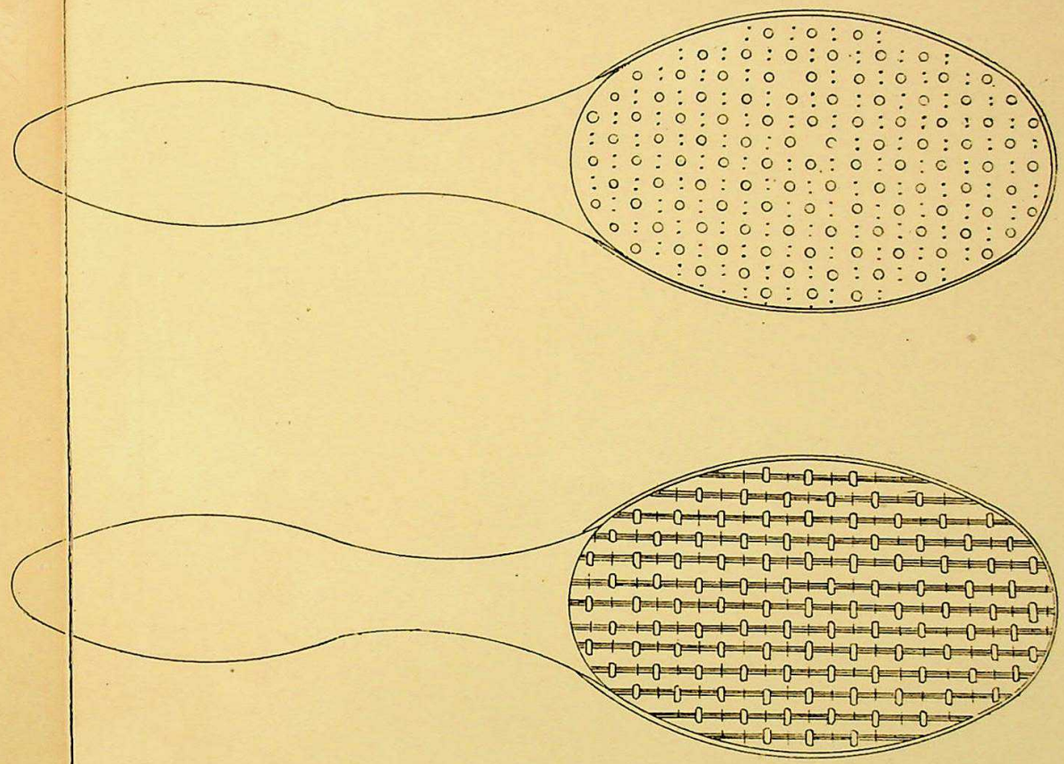
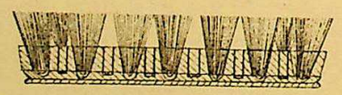
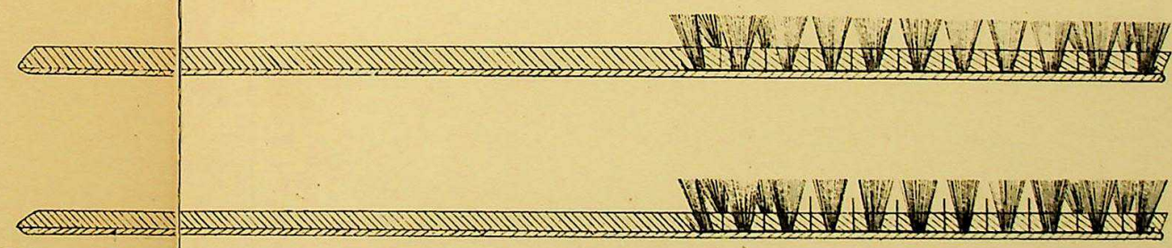
of
1882

Magnetic brush
with bristles on both sides
and metal back







A.D. 1882. Oct. 27. N° 5109.
PARR & GIBSON'S SPECIFICATION.
(1 SHEET)

DIVISION 55
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128. SURGERY,
Electric Body-Wear.
174. ELECTRICITY,
Medical and Surgical,
Combs and Brushes.

...ectric Body-Wear.

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74. ELECTRICITY, ... and Surgical.

A.D. 1882, 27th OCTOBER. N° 5109.

DIVISION 55

Magnetic Brushes for Cure of Nervous Ailments.

LETTERS PATENT to Ellis Parr, of 16 Long Lane, in the City of London, Merchant, and Joseph Rayner Gibson, of 63 S[t] Pauls Road, Camden Town, in the County of Middlesex, Electrician, for an Invention of IMPROVED MAGNETIC BRUSHES TO BE USED FOR THE CURE OF NERVOUS AILMENTS

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by the said Ellis Parr & Joseph Rayner Gibson at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents on the 27th October 1882.

ELLIS PARR of 16 Long Lane in the City of London, Merchant and JOSEPH RAYNER GIBSON of 63 St Pauls Road Camden Town in the County of Middlesex Electrician IMPROVED MAGNETIC BRUSHES TO BE USED FOR THE CURE OF NERVOUS AILMENTS

The object of this invention is to provide by a novel arrangement means by which a magnetic fie'd available for curative purposes may by the aid of brushes be introduced into proximity with the skin; as brushes for the flesh, hair, nails, teeth, and for horses, dogs, cattle, sheep, and other animals. In carrying out our invention we employ steel wire magnetised which is used as a substitute either entirely or in part for bristles or brushes may be made of bristles with the magnetised wire penetrating the "beds" of the brushes, either slightly projecting therefrom or flush therewith. In either case each and every penetrating wire will constitute a "pole" of a permanent magnet the power of which may be increased by interweaving with the embedded ends thereof a quantity of magnetised steel wire which arrangement will also prevent the displacement of the penetrating bristles wire or wire and bristles as the case may be. To protect them from atmospheric and other influences the exposed wires may be coated with gold nickel aluminium or other metal. The brushes may be made of any required shape and of any suitable substance material or compound either plain carved embossed or moulded according to the various purposes for which they may be required.

The steel wire may be magnetised by any known means:—by a dynamo or any other machine or arrangement by which a magnetic field may be induced; by preference, we cause it to be "drawn" at the time of manufacture or afterwards, through, over, or otherwise in proximity with the poles of permanent or electro magnet or magnets, which may be arranged in the form of a "die" or "dies".

[*Price 6d.*]

SPECIFICATION in pursuance of the conditions of the Letters Patent & of an Order of the Lord Chancellor filed by the said Ellis Parr & Joseph Rayner Gibson in the Great Seal Patent Office on the 8th May 1883.

ELLIS PARR of 16 Long Lane in the City of London Merchant and JOSEPH RAYNER GIBSON of 63 S^{t}. Paul's Road Camden Town in the County of Middlesex Electrician "IMPROVEMENTS IN BRUSHES FOR CURATIVE PURPOSES"

The object of our invention is to provide, by a novel arrangement, means by which a magnetic field may be introduced, for curative purposes, into proximity with the skin, by the aid of brushes, for the flesh, hair, and teeth; and also for the treatment of horses, dogs, and other animals.

In carrying out our invention, we employ steel wire magnetised which may be used as a substitute either entirely or in part for bristles, or, and by preference, we cause the magnetised steel wires to penetrate the beds of the brushes without projecting therefrom. Animal bristles being employed in the ordinary way to form the brushes.

The penetrating magnetised steel wires constitute so many permanent magnets, their power being increased and maintained by threading or otherwise interweaving with the embedded ends thereof a quantity of magnetised steel wire, one or more wires being threaded, or passed through, the loop ends of the tufts of bristles.

The magnetised steel wires on which the bristles are threaded are arranged in parallel lines, and may be sunk in grooves in the beds of the brushes, or the upper part of the beds may be sufficiently concave to allow the loop ends of the bristles together with the magnetised steel wires on which they are threaded to be arranged below the level of the top of the bed.

The spaces between the loop ends of the bristles is filled in to the level of the top of the bed, with asphalte or other suitable compound or plastic substance. The top of the open or concave part of the bed is slightly narrowed which prevents the displacement after adjustment, of the plastic material or other compound, or substance by which the bristles and wires are kept in position.

The bodies, comprising the backs and beds of the brushes (together with handles when required) may be made of ivory, wood, or other suitable substance, material or compound, and may be of any desired shape, according to the various purposes for which they may be required.

To protect the exposed parts of the magnetised wires from atmospheric and other influences they may be coated with gold, nickel, or other metal.

The steel wire may be magnetised by any known means by preference, we magnetise it by arranging it over the poles of powerful electro-magnets.

When magnetised steel wire only is used as bristles they are embedded in flexible material being held in position by threading through the loop end thereof stout steel wire magnetised in the manner before described.

When magnetised steel wire is used as a substitute in part for animal bristles, the magnetised wires project between the tufts of animal bristles as shown in Figure D. The wires may be as long as the animal bristles or they may project only slightly beyond the beds of the brushes.

The figure A in accompanying drawings represents the bottom of the bed, the dots . . thereon represent the ends of the penetrating wires flush or level with the bed the circles represent the position of the tufts or brushes.

Figure B represents the upper side or inner part of the bed showing the magnetised wires arranged in parallel lines as described threading the loop ends of the bristles which latter are represented by the oblong marks crossing the parallel lines

the position of the penetrating wires is shewn by the short lines crossing at right angles the parallel magnetic wires.

The Figure C represents a section view of the foregoing figures shewing the penetrating wires in their position as penetrating the bed and between the tufts or bristles.

Figure E shows a cross section and shows the exact position of the bristles with the penetrating staple like wires between the tufts the dot at the head of the staples shows the parallel magnetic wires which hold them in position as described.

Figure D represents the position of the wires when projecting beyond the bed as described.

Having thus fully described our said invention and the manner of performing the same we wish it understood that We Claim :—

Firstly :—The arrangement as described of the penetrating magnetised steel wire penetrating through the beds and without projecting beyond them

Secondly :—The combination of the penetrating magnetised steel wires with the embedded magnets which arrangement increases and maintains the magnetic power of the penetrating steel wires.

Thirdly :—The application of magnetised steel wire to the threading or holding of the bristles in position by being threaded through or interwoven with the loop ends of the tufts.

In witness whereof we the said Ellis Parr and Joseph Rayner Gibson have hereunto set our hands and seals this Twenty seventh day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty three.

JOSEPH RAYNER GIBSON (L.S.)
ELLIS PARR (L.S.)

LONDON: Printed by George E. B. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

1883.